HE HAD CALLED FOR A VOTE.

THE ADVANTAGE GAINED WAS SUDDENLY ABANDONED.

LITTLE SUCCESS ATTENDS THE "EXHAUSTION" PROGRAMME IN THE SENATE-A STRONG MOVEMENT TO ESTABLISH CLOSURE-

LONG SESSIONS TO CONTINUE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 21.-Senator Voorhees's programme of exhausting debate in the Senate by a gradual lengthening of the daily sessions was put on trial again this afternoon, but though the time consumed by the sitting was seven hours and a half, as against six hours and a half yesterday, it can scarcely be said that the Indiana Senator's success with the "exhausting process" was any less equivocal than on his first experiment. Mr. White, of California, who opposes unconditional repeal, took the floor at 2 o'clock to make his first speech in the "deliberative branch" on a political topic, and so copious and unabashed was his maiden effort that when he stopped shortly before 6 o'clock, Mr. George, who had held over from yesterday, declined to follow him. This brought the exhaustion process to a stop, as no other Senator cared to assume Mr. George's privilege of continuing the debate by guslight.

Eager to display his skill and firmness as a parliamentary leader, and to recover some of his lost credit in the eyes of the Administration and the country, Mr. Voorhees seized this opportunity to call ostentationsly for a vote on the first of the pending amendments to the Repeal bill, that of Mr. Peffer for free coinage at 16 to 1, and this amendment the Indiana Senator moved to dispose of by laying it on the table. So unexpected a display of energy and decision on Mr. Voorhees's part threw the anti-repeal leaders momentarily into a state of coma. Mr. Butler was the first to recover from the shock, and he promptly moved that the Senate go into executive session. A motion to adjourn was offered almost simultaneously by another anti-repeal Senator, and pending both of these motions, Mr. Teller raised the point of no quorum. Mr. Voorhees was a little better supported to-day than he was yesterday by the re peal Senators, especially on the Democratic side, and 55 names, 12 more than a quorum, were recorded on the roll-call. The motions to adjourn and to go into executive session were defeated in succession by about 15 majority-a little more, probably, than the normal preponderance of the repeal over the anti-repeal strength in the Senate. A PREMATURE SMILE OF VICTORY.

Mr. Voorhees smiled as if he had scored a substantial victory, and declared his purpose to press his motion to table the Peffer amendment. bitter wrangle arose between himself and Mr. Teller over this proposed motion, and open filibustering was about to be resorted to by the anti-repeal forces when Mr. Voorhees, without apparent reason, abandoned all the advantage he had gained in the preliminary skirmish and struck a truce with the opposition. Mr. Morgan's protest being added to Mr. Teller's against going ahead with the Feffer amendment, the determination of the chairman of the Finance Committee to press the fight cozed away as rapidly as it had gathered and he withdrew the tabling motion unconditionally in return for a suspension of Mr. Teller's filibustering tactics

Mr. Morgan contributed a few remarks on the futility of trying to do things except on the old established basis of Senatorial courtesy, and the Senate then adjourned without Mr. George's being subjected to the pumping process. The Mississippi Senator will go on to-morrow. If he succeeds in finishing his speech before 4 or 5 o'clock Mr. Voorhees is to be congratulated, for it is to be feared that the exhaustive programme will find in him again—if he decides to suspend and go on the next day-a wholly refractory and im-

In is Mr. Voorhees's intention, apparently, to continue his lengthening sessions for several days before reaching the climax-or anti-climaxof a continuous session of eighteen or tweaty-four hours. It is already apparent that the physical exhaustion plan is doomed to failure-a failure sponsible managers of the responsible majority in the Senate are fully aware of the ridiculous inadequacy of the "centinuous session" as a cure for obstruction in the Senate. Yet they will probably pursue this crude and childish means of reaching a vote to its legitimate end for the purpose of removing, if they can in that way, the blame of the failure of repeal from their own-

THE COUNTRY NOT DECEIVED.

That the country will be deceived by this futile effort to secure majority rule by the mere accident of a test of physical endurance is, however, far from likely. If a vote is to be obtained at all it can be best obtained by means of a closure rule, and it will not be the fault of the more clearsighted and progressive members of the Senate if the adoption of a permanent form of closure is not accepted as the only courageous, dignified and sensible solution of the difficulties which stand in the way of the Repeal bill as in the way of every other piece of scriously contested legisla-

in the way of the Repeal on as in the way of the Repeal on as in the way of the piece of scriously contested legislation presented in the Senate.

The carnest and convincing speech made by Mr. Platt to-day in support of his resolution for closure; the speech of Mr. Lodge and the new closure amendment offered by Mr. Hill this morning all show the drift of opinion in the Senate toward this desirable and necessary change in the rules and customs of the "deliberative branch." To preserve majority rule a previous question has rules and customs of the "deliberative branch". To preserve majority rule a previous question has become essential in the Senate, and it only needs perhaps a fresh lesson on the inconvenience and folly and physical exhaustion tests to convince every candid and patriotic Senator of this wholesome though unwelcome truth. Mr. Lodge's speech to-day on the necessity of a closure rule was an excellent and clean-cut presentation of the difficulties of the present system of the Senate

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

MR. LODGE'S STRONG SPEECH FOR CLOSURE-

THE "EXHAUSTION" FIASCO. Washington, Sept. 21 .- The first hour of to-day's session of the Senate was occupied in a discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) for the establishment of a closure rule. Mr. Platt made such a strong and clear argument to show the necessity for such a rule that Mr. Voorhees Ind.) felt called upon to express the which the Senate and the country owed to him for it. Amendments to Mr. Platt's resolution were offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Hill Y.), and the resolution went over until to-morrow, when Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) will argue

Mr. Platt, in offering the resolution for a closure, said that the rules of the Senate, as they stood today, made it almost or entirely impossible to transact business. The Senate was fast losing the re-spect of the people. It was fast being considered a body that existed for the purpose of retarding and obstructing legislation. He knew that it might be aid that in the present condition of affairs in the Senate the resolution could not be adopted. But he believed that it could be adopted just as easily as the Repeal bill could be passed, and just as quickly. If a vote on the Repeal bill could be reached, a vote on the closure rule could be reached. If the consideration of the rule was oposed and delayed factionally, that fact would lemonstrate most clearly that the opposition was bestructing and fillbustering against the Repeal bill. The country, he added, did not understand why the Senate did not vote. He doubted whether any ex-planation could make clear to them the reason why the Senate did not vote. The trouble was that the Senate rules permitted unlimited debate. It was not "the courtesy of the Senate," as was generally supposed, that was involved. It was the right, der the rules, of any member of the Senate to often as he pleased on any pending proposition. ONLY TWO WAYS AVAILABLE.

There were just two ways, under the rules, by which a vote could be reached. One was by getting sanimous consent to take a vote at a certain me. It had been demonstrated that that method



NO FUSEL OIL that there is nothing so good for checking colds, coughs, wenknesses and sudden sickness as whiskey, and that whiskey should, first of all, be pure. There is ne whinkey known to the world that possesses the superior medicinal qualities of Duffy's Pare Mait. It has been used universally for years. It is the most popular whiskey known to the world to-day. Insist upon your druggist or grocer giving you Duffy's. Send

or pamphlet to DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

of obtaining a vote could not be made available on

If the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) were to rise this morning and ask an agreement to take a vote on the Repeal bill on the 10th of November,

Such an agreement could not be obtained in any case where opposition was serious, and where the Senators in opposition believed that they had a right to struggle, and to use all parliamentary

neans to prevent a vote. Next came what is sometimes known as the process of "sitting it out." That was, for the friends of the bill to remain in continuous session until its opponents were physically exhausted se that they could not struggle any longer. He supposed the case of a minority of thirty Senators; and said that ten of them might occupy twentyfour hours in speeches, another ten twenty-four hours more, the third ten twenty-four hours more, and then the first ten might begin again. Such a method of trying to reach a vote Mr. Platt declared to be harsh-he might almost say inhuman. It would require the friends of the bill to keep a quorum present constantly during a continuous session. It smacked of the method of obtaining a verdict by locking up the jury. It was a proposition to force the minority to surrender of a test of physical endurance. The result usually was that it was the majority that surrendered on that test.

OFFERED IN GOOD FAITH.

That being the case, why might not the Senate just as well try to change its rules. He offered his resolution in good faith. As one member of the minority side of the Chamber, he would stand by it through thick and thin. He did not present it by authority of the minority. He offered it in good faith, believing that it was practically the only way which a vote could be reached on the Repeal bill. Neither the fact that the Republican Senators who favored the bill were charged with being Administration Senators, nor the fact that Democrats in the House were forcing another bill, which he looked upon as fraught with disaster, would affect them. They would stay here, ready to second the chairman of the Finance Committee in any meas ure which he would propose to get a vote on the

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) thought that Mr. Platt's resolution was open to criticism, in that it gave the Vice-President, who was not even a member of the Senate, the power of determining the action of the Senate itself the power of fixing a day to close del ... and a day to take the vote. He suggested a substitute for it, to the effect that when any bill or resolution shall have been under consideration for more than one day it shall be in order for a Senator to demand that debate thereon be closed, and if such demand be sonded by a majority the question shall forthwith be taken without debate.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) said that there was another right more sacred in a legislative body than a right to debate, and that was the right to vote. It was to be assumed that if, by unwritten law, there was to be unlimited debate, there should be no obstruction to a vote. When it appeared that unlimited debate-a right conceded by courtesy-was used for the purpose of obstruction, which it richly merits for its puerility and utter When a minority not only did not allow a debate lack of every element of legislative dignity or to come to a close, but would not even name any common-sense. Mr. Voorhees and the other re- date, no matter how distant, at which it would box and the rights of legal voters peaceably to assent to a close of the debate, then it was that courtesy had become entirely one-sided-that unlimited debate was to be permitted, but that the right of vote was to be taken away. The maority in favor of repeal, Mr. Lodge continued. did not proceed on the same line as the ma jority that controlled the conduct of business in the Senate. The conduct of business rested alone and absolutely on the Democratic Senators, and if the Senate did not reach a vote on the repeal bill ble for the conduct of business did not choose to test of physical endurance in a body like the Senate of the United States seemed to him pitiable.

CLOSURE RIGHT FOR ALL MEASURES. Was it not the more dignified and the better thing to have a stable rule to enable the body through its majority, to reach a vote at some time Legislative bodies in this country were governed by, voting and debating. It was desirable to have them both. Both were of great importance, But if only one of them were to be had, then the one which led to action was the more important. vote without debating might be hasty, might be ill considered, might be rash; but to debate and sever vote was imbecility. He was well aware that there were measures now pending (the change of the tariff and the repeal of the Federal election laws) which, if carried out, would do more injury to the country than the Sherman act had done or was doing; and he knew that the proposed closure rule would enable the Democratic majority to put them through the Senate; but he did not shrink from the consequences. If it were right to take this closure step now (as he believed it was) in order to pass a measure which the country was lemanding, then it was right to take it as to all the measures. The most important principle in the American government he believed to be that the majority must rule. The majority, he thought, should rule in the Senate; not by violent methods, but by proper, dignified methods, such as were proposed by his colleague (Mr. Hoar) and by the Senstor from Connecticut. That was the reason why he had desired to express his most cordial approbation of the principle involved in the proposed change of rules.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) suggested an amendment to the proposed change of rules providing that when a bill has been debated on divers days. amounting in all to thirty days, it order for any Senator to move to fix a date for taking the vote; that that motion shall not be amendable or debatable; and that, if carried by a majority, the vote on the bill and pending amendshall be taken without further debate or amendment.

STEWART READY, OF COURSE.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) announced himself as ready to prove, by many precedents, the immense advantage of deliberation in the Senate, and why a gag rule should not be adopted. Mr. Teller (Rep Col.) also expressed himself as desirous of speaking to the resolution; but he did not wish now to interfere with the Senator from Cadfornia (Mr White), who wished to address the Senate.

The resolution then went over until to-morrow, although it had previously been referred to the

Committee on Rules. at the outset analyzed the conditions that led up to the present situation, paying especial atten-tion to the farming and laboring classes. He deed that it was absurd to claim that the Sherman law or the presence of so much silver was ; menace to the country. It could only be injurious, except as the people have been led to believe, through representations made to them, that it was

Referring to the Federal Election laws, he said that the Democratic party had pledged itself to

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of cise to the open air. Her form glows with health her face blooms with its beauty. If her system; the cleaning action of a laxative remedy, ahe used gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

their repeal. It was rumored that there was an in-fivence being exerted to prevent the repeal of those laws and to sacrifice the revision of the tariff in out. He would not believe this rumor until the proof reached the character of certainty. He could never believe that the organization to which he belonged would repudiate its pledges. He could not believe that it was the intention of any Democratic Senator to fall to carry out the principles of th

Democratic platform.

Mr. White finished his speech at 5:20. Then a suggestion was made by Mr. Voorhees that the rest of the day might be occupied by Mr. George, of Missirelppi, finishing the speech begun by him yesterday. Mr. George, however, preferred not

"THE NEXT THING IS TO VOTE."

"If we cannot have further debate," said Mr. Voorhees, "the next thing is to vote. I move to lay on the table the pending amendment to the bill Mr. Performance. (Mr. Peffer's), and on that notion I ask the year

Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) moved to proceed to ex ecutive business. Mr. Voorhees insisted that his call for the yeas and nays should be decided before

ccutive business. Mr. Voorhees insisted that his call for the yeas and nays should be decided before Mr. Butler's motion was put, but the Vice-President decided against him.

Mr. Teller suggested the absence of a quorum, and the roll was called, showing that there were fifty-five Senator's present. A motion to adjourn was then made by Senator Wolcott (Rep., Col.) and was defeated—yeas, 19; nays, 34.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Butler's motion to proceed to executive business, and it was defeated Yeas, 20; mays, 31.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) moved an adjournment. Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) suggested that, by unanimous consent, the Senate proceed to executive business in order to have some appointments referred. Mr. Voorhees said that he was compelled to object. He had a motion pending on which desired action.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) said that the Senator from Indiana was usually very fair, but he had done to-day that which he (Mr. Teller) had never known to be done in the Senate before. The Senator proposed to have a vote taken on an amendment collateral to the bill, without any notice, in the absence of many Senators, and at an hour when the Senate, by its traditions, had adjourned. The Senator would gain absolutely nothing by having the vote taken. He feared that the Senator was held in terrorem by agencies outside of the Senate.

Mr. VOORHEES'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

MR. VOORHEES'S MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Voorhees protested that he meant no unfairness to Senators, but he was not going, he said, to talk personalities. He was not affected by all the criticisms of which he might be the object. The question was bigger than criticisms on any individual. He intended to discharge his duty fairly and to take all the consequences. He wanted the debate to go on to-day a little later. And now he again asked Senators on the other side of the question whether there could be any agreement by which a time should be fixed for taking a vote on the pending amendment or anything else

should be fixed for taking a vote on the pending amendment or anything else.

After some further colloquy Mr. Voorhees withdrew the motion to lay Mr. Peffer's amendment on the table, and Mr. Teller withdrew the motion to adjourn. This did not, however, put an end to the discussion. It rather cleared the way for an expansion of it. Mr. Teller declared, with his usual determined manner, that the Senator from Indiana might take what step he saw fit, and he would always find on the part of the opposition somebody ready to debate the question until debate was exhausted. Did the Senator, he asked, suppose that he could ylolate, with impunity, the traditions of the Senate? Such a thing had never been done and never could be done.

Mr. Hill suggested that a vote might be taken on the motion to lay the Peffer amendment on the table, and that the Senate might then adjourn.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) objected, and said that he had not yet read that amendment. And he subsequently made a speech calling attention to the said, the restoration of the act of 187, which was a free-colnage act, signed, he thought, by Andrew Jackson.

The discussion was closed by some remarks from

on. discussion was closed by some remarks from The discussion was closed by some tenth as as to make the legal-tender quality apply to silver dollars to be hereafter coined, as well as to those already coined, and then, on Mr. Voorhees's motion, there was a short executive session, and the Senate at 7.29 adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LAST SAFEGUARD GONE.

EASY WAY NOW FOR THE DESPOILING OF THE BALLOT BOX

PLUSHED WITH VICTORY, THE DEMOCRATS IN THE HOUSE PREPARE FOR THEIR MAD ON-SLAUGHT-THE REPORTING OF THE

PLECTIONS BILL THE PIRST STEP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 21.—The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to-day decided that the last safeguard against the despoiling and debauching of the ballot-box shall be swept away, so far as it is within the power of that body to do it, on the 10th day of October. Flushed with its great victory of 1892, the party now in power proposes to execute the threat uttered by Joseph C. S. Blackburn in the House of Representatives lifteen years ago, when he exclaimed, "Yes, thank God, we have captured the Capitol and we do not of your war legislation from the statut's books."

The laws which were passed to protect the ballotcounted are regarded as "war legislation," and they have been chosen by the party in power in the legislative and executive branches of the Government to bear the brunt of the first mad onset. ment to bear the brain it is proposed to repeal were made necessary by the adoption of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, and these are marked for slaughter like all the rest. It is indeed appropriate that the author of this legislation, which s designed to encourage fraud and enable Demoeratic partisums to nullify the will of legal voters, is the son of that man, who as Attorney-General

of the State of Virginia, at a time when the bona-fide citizens of Kansas were harried, and their voices at the polls were being stiffed by pro-slavery ruffians, officially advised the Governor of the Old Dominion that the authorities of a State had the right to inspect and rifle the mails of the United States and destroy the freedom of the press as they had already destroyed the liberty of speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

AN APPROPRIATE LEADER.

It seems entirely appropriate that a Virginian should lead the way for the party that has been restored to power to return to the old order of things under which Pierce and Buchanan obeyed a Southern oligarchy, and Northern "dough faces" did the bidding of their lordly Southern masters. In those days the South sought to rule the Nation by planting slavery in the fair fields of Kansas by means as foul and murderous as were ever employed; to-day, after having stifled the voice of the majority by fraud and violence in the South, she seeks to intrench herself in the North by means

Speaker Crisp knew what he was doing when he constructed the committee which has reported the pending bill. It consists of six Southern Democrats, two Northern Democrats, and five Republicans, and its chairman is a Tammany Democrat as eager and willing to do the bidding of the as any of his "dough-face" predecessors Tammany expects to be one of the chief benefi-ciaries of this partisan conspiracy against fair and honest elections, while other Democratic organizations, less powerful but not less corrept or less, expect to dictate the "election" of Democratic Representatives in Congress from every dis trict in the Empire State, and in other Northern States, which contains a city with a population of 20,000 inhabitants or more. Not only that, but the Southern wing of the party expects to place Ohio and Illinois, as well as New-York, in the list of "sure" Democratiic States. Never were truer words uttered in the halls of

Congress than by General Henderson, of Iowa.

yesterday, when he said: The danger to this Republic lies in the great populous cities, and your batteries are trained to tear down the protection of the ballot-box at those great centres. That is so notorious that it needs no proof. The attempt is being made to give the control of this country over to the hands of the rabble in the great cities, to men who can be bought and sold like the sheep in the shambles. As for other sections of the country, you scarcely need the repeal of these laws. Yet I serve notice that the country will not, in ten years after the passage of this repeal, see a Republican elected from the Southern States, with the exception of East Ten-nessee, to this Hall of Representatives. That is what it means. Aye, gentlemen, applaud your own Infamy if you will. I warn this country that it trouble ever comes again to this Nation-which God forbid-it will come from a minority of this Nation, through fraud and violence, controlling the

AN OUTRAGE ON THE MINORITY. It was wholly appropriate also, that the initial step in this legislation in the House of Representathe parliamentary rights of the minority as was never before perpetrated in the American Con

Many new and handlome designs in Furnituse at Goo. C. Flint Co.'s, :104 West 14th-st.

gress. It was an outrage which was as needless as it was gross and dastardly. It was wholly un-necessary for an overwhelming majority—a majority of nearly 90—to resort to methods the like of which were never before employed in a rep-

esentative assembly. "There is no other side," said Speaker Crisp, in reply to a demand from Mr. Payne. Those five words as clearly disclosed and illuminated the spirit and purposes of the Southern Democrats spirit and purposes of the Southern Democratis who now dominate and control the policy of the Nation as volumes could have done, "There is no other side" in the House of Representatives now, and if the party in power shall succeed in its purposes there will be "no other side" in any other branch or department of the Government. The treatment of the Republican minority yesterday and to-day, simply and solely because it was a Republican minority, offered a striking contrast to the treatment of the silver minority, to which Speaker Crisp belongs, and which was mainly composed of Democrats, a few weeks ago. At that time the Administration was begging Kepublican support and Republican votes to escape defeat in the House of Representatives; then "non-partisanship" was the Administration cry. To-day the friends and spokesmen of that same Administration are deep in the conspiracy to force through the House one of the most outrageous partisan schemes of legislation that was ever devised.

partisan schemes of legislation that was ever devised.

Why? In order, first, to enable the Democratic party to win by fraud what it could never hope to gain by honest and fair means in National and Congressional elections; and, second, to solidify the Democratic party preparatory to the grand assault which is to be made upon American industries and American labor. If Grover Cleveland could control the action of Democrats on the Silver Repeal bill, as members of his Administration and party exultantly claim that he did, he can control the action of Democrats now, and there is no visible reason to believe that he is not doing so and that the Administration is lending its active encouragement to the present partisan movement in the House of Representatives. In August the Administration was "non-partisan," and it appealed to Republicans to be patriotic; in September the Administration, as far at least as the action of one branch of Congress is concerned, is partisan and winks at, if it does not openly approve, the most outrageous parliamentary treatment of the party to which it appealed for aid to save it from disaster a month ago.

After what happened in the House yesterday the minority knew that it was helpless and the Election laws to a vote was adopted to-day after a short debate.

TO CONSIDER THE ELECTION BILL. THE HOUSE WILL TAKE IT UP ON SEPTEMBER

28-MR, CRISP'S AWKWARD POSITION Washington, Sept. 21.-The Journal of yesterday proceedings in the House was not approved to-day intil the hour of adjournment. Mr. Reed discovered some flaws in it and called the Speaker's at tention to them. They were attributable to the Journal clerk, the Speaker not having had an opportunity to examine the Journal, and placed the Speaker in a rather awkward position. The ques-

tion of approving the Journal was postponed, but later in the day was agreed to.

There were not more than 100 members present when the Speaker's gavel called the House to order. The Journal having been read, Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) suggested that the document was not correct, although he thought that the Journal clerk had shown good judgment in writing the Journal as he had. He had stated that the Speaker had ruled out certain motions yesterday on the ground that they were dilatory motions. This was not the fact,

though it should have been. The speaker replied that owing to the fact that the Committee on Rules had been in session this morning, he had not had an opportunity to examine the Journal, but from listening to it he was of the impression that it was not correct. Mr. Reed said he would like to congratulate the Chair upon the fact of the Journal's being correct,

even through inadvertence. (Laughter.) Mr. Catchings (Dem. Miss.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that on September 26 the House shall proceed to the con-

shall continue until October 9, at the close of which day the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill in all its stages, and that on October 10 the various votes shall be taken, without debate or intervening motions. Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question,

Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The previous question was ordered—yeas, 175; nays, 4.

Mr. Reed, referring to a remark made yesterday by Mr. Catchings, dended that he had bectured the Democratic side. His words had not been a lecture; they had been in the nature of an address to a kindercurter school. (Laughter) He contended that the House yesterday had established a one-man power—of which he had formerly heard something himself—and he denounced the authority which had been given to the Committee on Rules to originate legislation.

Mr. Catchings defended the Speaker in all his rulings, and argued that the committee on Rules held the authority to originate measures looking to the order of business. The report of the Committee on Rules was adopted—year, 179, nays, 2.

MR. HILL AND MR. HORNRLOWER AS SUB-COMMITTEE THE SENATOR WILL " TAKE

HIS TIME" ON THIS IMPORTANT

JUDICIARY APPOINTMENT. Washington, Sept. 21 (Special).—The nomination of William B. Hornblower to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, bill introduced by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, repealis not likely from present appearances at least to seem to render desirable. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has seen fit to refer the nomination to Senator Hill as a sub-committee, and that gentleman is known, within the last twenty-four ors, to have made the remark that he would "take his time" about investigating Mr. Hornblower's record. Senator Hill is represented as feeling great concern lest the "liberties of the people" be endangered by placing upon the bench f the Supreme Court a lawyer, who, as Mr. Horn blower is said to have done, has accepted retainers from corporations and has been under their 'sinister influences" more or less all his life. Of course everybody knows that Senator Hill is so much concerned about Mr. Hornblower's so called corporation record as he is anxious to en barrass the President. Mr. Hornblower's nomination was a notice served upon the Democratic machine in New-York that the Administration would not countenance the nomination of Judge Maynard. Senator Hill resents the conclusions reached by the nomination of Mr. Hornblower. In this broad and statesmanilke course he may have the suport of a majority of his Democratic colleague on the Judiciary Committee, for neither Pugh, I chairman, nor Coke, nor George, is at presentabiling over with enthusiasm about the President. Indeed, this trio would be only too glade an opportunity to humilitate Cleveland if it could be done with safety from the ambush of a committee-room. This opportunity Mr. Hill now offethem, and they are not unlikely to seize it will avidity. At any rate, it would not surprise our siders here if the nomination were not reported bat to the Senate until after the election in November. the nomination of Mr. Hornblower. In this broad

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Washington, Sept. 21.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Luther Short, of Indiana, to be Consul-General of the Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, to be

Vienna, Austria. D. Lynch Pringle, of New-York, to be secretary of Legation to Guatemala and Honduras, and Consul-General to Guatemala.

To be consuls of the United States: Charles L. Adams, of Virginia, at Cadiz, Spain; Eliwin F Bishop, of New-York, at Chatham, Canada; H Christian Borstel, of New-York, at St. Helena. eph F. Baya, of Florida, at Baracoa, Cuba; John S. Derby, of Maine, at St. John, N. B.; Samuel B. Evans, of Iowa, at Managua, Nicaragua; John S

Gibson, of Texas, at Guaymas, Mexico; Thomas R THE CHINESE REGISTRATION ACT. Washington, Sept. 21.-The meeting of the House committee on Foreign Affairs to-day was devoted wholly to a discussion of the McCreary substitute for the Everett bill to amend and modify the

Geary Chinese Registration act. The substitute proposes to amend section 6 of the act of May 5, 1892, in three important particulars. First, it extends for a period of six months from the date of the passage of the bill the time within which Chinese residents may provide themselves with

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Dr. J. S. Whitas r. Milville, N. J., sayat. "It has been thoroughty tested, and especially in certain forms of dyspepsis, headacte, nervous affections, and restoring the waste to the nervous and muscular system capecially caused by overforts."

certificates of residence and register; second, it strikes out the word "white" from the definition of the class of witnesses by whom the Chinaman may prove his right of residence; and, third, adds the definition of a Chinese laborer: word 'laborer' or 'laborers,' whenever used in

No Wonder He Dreads It. if his house is cleaned in the old-fashioned, tearing. up way. Why can't a man's wife use Pearline for cleaning house, and let him keep comfortable?

That's all she needs-Pearline and water-to make it an easy thing (and a quick one,) both for herself and for everybody around her.

Everything in the house, from cellar to attic, can be cleaned best with Pearline. Besides, with your paint and wood-work and such things, you'll save a lot of wear that comes from useless scrubbing.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your it Back grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 410 JAMES PYLE, New York.

this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be construed to mean both skilled and inskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, 'huckstering, peddling, aundering, or those engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for

imption or exportation." Mr. Geary proposed an amendment requiring that the Chinese should be photographed, the photograph to be attached to the registration certificate; but no action will be taken on this proposition until Tuesday next, at which time a special meeting will be held.

HIS CONSCIENCE TROUBLED HIM.

STOLEN MONEY REPAID TWO-FOLD TO THE GOV ERNMENT AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Washington, Sept. 21.-Secretary Carlisle this norning received two letters each postmarked New-York City, September 20, addressed in the same handwriting. One envelope contained eight \$199 bills, and the other contained seven \$100 bills wrapped in a letter. This letter, written on a page of foolscap paper without signature, says: This money is the balance of \$20,000 which I have refunded to the Government in the last thirty

years. During the war I defrauded the Govern ment of \$19,000, and now I have returned double the amount. During Mr. Wanamaker's being in office I sent him money twice-once \$2,500-but have never heard whether it went into the proper hands or not. I can assure you that this refunding has cost me more than pen can tell, and I pity the thief,

me more than pen can tell, and I pity the thief, because I have experienced what he must feel either here or hereauter. Would to God that he would now parson my sin and let me go free. Don't you think double refunding sufficient?"
United states Treasurer Morgan received a letter containing som from the same person. It reads:
"This honey beiongs to the Government, it is part of \$5,000, sent this day. I have notified Secretary Carrisie of sending it to you, Fart was sent to Secretary Carrisie, part to the Assistant Treasurer of New-York, and part to you."

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AGREEMENT.

Washington, Sept. 21.-The conference between the representatives of the Canadian steamship lines and railroad companies and Secretary Carlisle and Superintendent Stump, representing the Government of the United States, as to the inspection of immigrants coming into the United States from Canada, held at the Treasury Department this afternoon, resulted in an agreement being signed satisfactory to both parties. In its main features the new compact follows with only some slight changes the tripartite arrangement entered into between the United States, the steamship companies and the Candian Government; which the on authorities at the last moment declined to ratify. It provides, among other things, that all immigrants destined for the United States shall landed at the ports of Halifax, Quebec, Port Levis, Vancouver and Victoria, or such other ports as may be authorized by the Canadian Government and advised to the United States; and that for the purpose of defraying the expense to the United States Government incident to inspection United States Government incident to inspection and the care of such immigrants as may fall in distress or become a public charge in the United States there shall be paid to an inspection officer at the port of landing the sum of fifty cents for each immigrant admitted into the United States, to be paid by the transportation companies through the steamship company.

The statement was made by authority of the Canadian Government through its representative that the Dominion authorities would place no obstacles in the way of carrying out this agreement, but could not for certain reasons give their formal assent to it in writing.

The conference lasted less than an hour and was harmonious throughout. Secretary Carlisle was especially emphasic in his declaration that the United States would protect herself from undesirable immigration.

Governor Boles, his official party, and the lowal commissioners took part in a parade at noon of the Cadets, the Lyons Drill Corps and two bands. The Governor and his stan and other officers were in carriage following the uniformed bodies. Paid admissions at the World's Fair to-day, 197, 402.

MR. SAGE ON RAPID TRANSIT.

HE SPEAKS FOR THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.

AFFER THE EUSINESS STRINGENCY IS OVE 1 TRINGENCY IS OVE 1 TRIN

AGAINST THE LOYALTY PREREQUISITE. Washington, Sept. 21.—The House Judiciary Coming that section of the statutes which requires of of loyalty during the War of the Rebellion as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll. Proof of loyalty is also dis-pensed with by the report in applications for iounty land where the proof otherwise shows that the applicant is entitled to it.

The Bankruptcy bill was made the special order for the meeting on Tueslay next.

A NEW CLOTHING STORE OPENED.

A new clothing firm makes its bow to the public to-morrow. The firm of Gans & Co., at Nos. 273, 281 and 283 Broadway, comes before the public and offers the highest grade of men's and youths' clothing and furnishings at a cost which this firm says is far more reasonable than that charged by other first-class clothing establishments. The firm has fitted up in handsome style two large floors in a spaclous building, and the stock contained in them is said to be of a much superior grade to that usually shown in a New-York clothing store. The styles are of the latest cut, and compare favorably with tailor-made clothes, while the prices are reasonable. There is no stint of cloth in the making of garments, care being taken that all work turned out is strictly first-class. Gans & Co. wish to attract that class of patrons who have hitherto had clothing made to order. They feel sare that they can suit the most fastiblous, not only in fit, but in quality, and at a awing of at least one-third.

The furnishing goods department shows some particularly cich imported neckwear, and the underwear and linen departments have extensive and well-assorted stocks. The surroundings are pleasant, and a staff of experienced salesmen are on hand. the prices are reasonable. There is no stint of

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND REUNION.

Cleveland, Sept. 21.-The twenty-fourth annual ion of the Army of the Cumberland was held in this city yesterday. At the morning's session the reports of committees were read, and the temporary organization perfected. The organization was shown to be in a healthy financial condition, and the treasurer reported that there was a surplus on hand. A resolution was unanimously adopted thanking Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, for his earnest interest in the establishment of the Chickemauga and Chattanooga National Park, and to Assistant Secretary of War General A. Grant, for his aid in the work.

Before the appointment of committees General Morgan instructed the secretary to send a tele-Morgan instructed the secretary to send a tele-gram to "Old Rosy" expressing the love his com-rades hold for him, and wishing him restoration to health and long life. General Boynton devoted some time to describing the arduous work which Coloned G. C. Kniffin had accomplished in procur-ing the names of 12,000 survivors of the Army of the Cumberland, and arranging them in volumes, together with statistics relating to the society. Colonel Kniffin expects to obtain the names of 152,000 survivors before the work is completed. The mem-hers of the society visited Garfield monument in the afternoon.



attacks of cold or chills on slight exposure, You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "tired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call Indigestion or Biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellete rouse the liver to vigorous action, and this in turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels feel the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and a reserve force is stored up against exposure to disease.

posure to disease.

If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is urroug. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Dizziness and Jaundice.

Catarrh cured by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP For the Skin, Scale and Complexion. For Sale Everys A book on Dermatology with every cake

THE RELIGIOUS PARLIAMENT

MUCH OF THE DAY OCCUPIED BY FOREIGN

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA-VARIOUS CHURCH CONGRESSES HELD.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Visitors from foreign parts pre-empted a goodly portion of to-day's programme in the World's Parliament of Religions. In the Scientific Section addresses were made by Prince Momula Massequei, of Liberia, Africa, and the Rev. John P. Patten, of New-Hebrides, Professor Jean Reville, of Parls, and the Rev. Merwin Marie Snell spoke upon the classification of religion, in the Hall of Washington another contribution to the voluminous information concerning Buddhism the has been given to the Parliament was made by the Rev. Zitsuzen Ashitsu, of India, An interesting narrative of the present condition of women in India and the influence of Christianity upon the

was given by Miss Jeannie Serddji, of Bombay, The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, looking almost as young and speaking quite as cloquenty as she did at the great Congress of Women held a as she did at the great Congress of Women held a Philadelphia during the progress of the Centennia, seventeen years ago, spoke upon her favoria theme, "Women and the Pulpit." The other questions discussed were "Christ and the Social Question," upon which a paper was read by Professe F. G. Peabody, of Harvard University, and "Recommendations of the Peable of the Park Works. ligion and Wealth," upon which the Rev. Washing

F. G. Peabody, of Harvard University, and "Religion and Wealth," upon which the Rev. Washington Gladden spoke briefly.

The opening session of the Reformed Duta Church of the United States took place in the Hall of Washington, the opening hour being devoted to religious exercises. The congresses of the United States took place in the Hall of Washington, the opening hour being devoted to religious exercises. The congresses of the Unitarian Church, of the Evangelical Association of North America and of the Society of Friends were also continued in the smaller halis.

Out of the World's Parliament of Religions has come a "Brotherhood of Christian Unity." Its ebjects are the perpetuation of the remarkable spirit of unity that has characterized the religious parliament, and the creation of a bond with which to begin the federation of the world upon a Christian basis. Among the founders of the movement are Dr. John Menry Barrows, Dr. George Dana Boardman, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. A. W. Momerie, of London; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Bishop J. H. Vincent, Miss Frances E. Willard, Bishop J. S. Mills, United Brethren; Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Dr. Paulus Moort and Prince Momolu Massaquoi, of Liberia; Dr. Carl Vog Bergg, of Stockholm, and Dr. Tompkins, of Chicago, When the announcement of the formation of the brotherhood was made in the parliament to-day there was much enthusiasm, and Colond Thomas Wentworth Higginson made a short address on the subject of unity.

IOWA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

Chicago, Sept. 21.-Iowa's citizens continued their niversary of the State's admission to the Union. Governor Boies, his official party, and the lows

PLEVATED RAILWAY DIRECTORS WILL

REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS WITH

THE COMMISSION. Rapid transit rumors have taken definite form Manhattan Railway directors confirm the statement published in The Tribune that negotiations with the Rapid Transit Com reopened soon. The Manhattan directors are waiting only for what every one else is waitingimprovement in the business situation. Russell Sage, who is a member of the Manhattan Company's Extension Committee, said yesterday, when asked about the recent, well-defined rumors

about the attitude of the Manhattan Company: "When the question of financial legislation at Washington has been satisfactorily settled and we may know what to expect in the future, I have no doubt that the Manhattan Company will be able to offer to the Rapid Transit Commission some plans, unless the Commission in the mean time adopts some other plan. If the Manhattan Company can come to an agreement with the Com-mission then, all well and good. If we cannot we must make the best of it. However, when the usiness situation becomes more settled I can say that we will not be averse to talking matters

over with the Commission in a perfectly The Manhattan Company, however, is not anxious just now to submit any new propositions to the Commission. The views which I hold now on this subject are exactly the same as those I have expressed at various times during the last six months. I see no reason for changing them. We sent to the Commission a notice of the withdrawal of our propositions, because we thought it best great liabilities."

No call has been issued for a meeting of the Commission, and it is not likely that a meeting will be held before next Tuesday or Wednesday.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

HIGH PRESSURE ON THE EAST COAST. Washington, Sept. 21 .- The storm in North Daketa has movel to Lake Superior, diminishing in intensity. A Valley to Florida. A second high area has moved from Valley to Florida. A second right area has the Middle to the North Pacific Coast. Rain has fallen in the upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Missouri Valley and the Atlantic States, risen in the Oblo and Mississippi valleys and the lake region, and has remained stationery elsewhere.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York fair; warms

coming south. For New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Machland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, fair, much

For Western New-York showers in the after-oos! slightly warmer; south winds.

TM HOURS: Motning. Night. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Tribune Office, Sopt 22, 1 a. m. Cooler and clear weather provailed yesterday. The temperature rangel between 55 and 70 degrees, the average (62%) being 75 lower than on Wetnesday, and & lower than on conding Cay last year.
weather to-day in the neighborhood of New-York will probably be considerably warmer and fair.

20 EXCURSIONS TO COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Pennsylvania Railroad, Saturday, Saptember 2.
Tourist Agent on train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Allegheny Mountains by daylight Leave New York 9 a. m. Other dates, September 2. October 2, 11, 17 and 21.